

4. *Lithobius lapidicola* Meinert.

Two specimens, male and female. Joints of antennæ 26; ocelli 8 or 9, in three series; coxal pores male 2, 3, 3, 2, female 3, 4, 4, 3; spines of first pair of legs, 0, 1, 1; of penultimate pair, 1, 3, 3, 1; of anal pair, 1, 3, 2, 0; spines of female genitalia stout, claw very distinctly tripartite, middle lobe not much longer; length male 7^{mm}; female 8^{mm}.

It is very probable that these specimens are not identical with *L. lapidicola*, a European species; but as they are rather mutilated, I have hesitated to describe them as new.

MAY 7.

The President, Dr. JOSEPH LEIDY, in the chair.

Fifty persons present.

The following papers were presented for publication:

"Catalogue of the Asteroidea and Ophiuroidea in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia," by J. E. Ives.

"Provisional List of the Plants of the Bahama Islands," by John Gardiner and L. J. K. Brace.

The Proceedings of the Botanical Section having precedence the following communications were made:—

On the Use of the Bambusa Stem, in Incandescent Electric Lighting.—PROF. W. M. P. WILSON stated that the ordinary exogenous woods are not adapted to the construction of the filament for want of a homogeneous structure. Such woods are made up of wood-cells of varying lengths and shapes in combination with a variety of ducts and vessels.

The walls of the wood-cells may be more or less thickened, the vessels and ducts may be larger or smaller, numerous or infrequent according to the kind of wood examined. There are always enough of these vessels and ducts combined with the wood-cells in any stem to render the structure exceedingly heterogeneous. Most of these cells and vessels have their longer diameter parallel with the general direction of the stem. Groups of thin walled, prismatic cells pass radially from the central portion of the stem to the circumference. These groups of cells are called medullary rays. It is impossible to cut a filament from any of these woods and so cut it that the medullary rays will not cross it many times at right angles to the ducts and long cells. The character of the cells forming these rays is so very different from the others in the filament, both as to shape, direction, and thickness of the walls, that at the